

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

DASARA SESSION—OCTOBER 1934.

FIRST DAY.

Friday, 19th October 1934.

The Dasara Session of the reconstituted Mysore Representative Assembly was held in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, commencing at 12 of the clock on Friday, 19th October 1934.

The Dewan and Members of Council took their seats precisely at 12 noon.

The names of members present are given in Appendix A.

The Session was opened by the Dewan-President with the following Address:—

PART I.

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

In addressing you this afternoon it is my sad duty, in the first place, to refer to the great loss which His Highness the Maharaja and the State have sustained in the death, on the 7th of July last, of His Highness's revered Mother, Her Highness Sri Vani Vilas Sannidhana, who passed away before completing the allotted span of years.

On the death of His late Highness at the early age of thirty-one, the responsibility for the guidance of the State during the minority of her son devolved upon Her Highness and she conducted the affairs of the State as Regent for nearly eight years with much success and to the great admiration of all. To the end of her life she took the keenest interest in all that is concerned with the welfare of Mysore, and especially of its women. Her Highness was distinguished, not by any desire to enter into public affairs, but by her kindness, generosity, and womanly sympathy with all classes, poor and rich—and these

qualities endeared her to all her people.

I know I am voicing the sentiment of all Honourable Members in giving expression to our sense of the irreparable loss suffered by His Highness the Maharaja and his people and in conveying to Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja the loyal and sincere condolences of this House.

The World Situation.

Humanity has entered upon an era of readjustment and reconstruction. Many problems of vital interest affecting the future of the human race are coming up for consideration, some of them new, others arising from the application of old principles to new conditions. New standards are being raised and new principles thought out. But the process is greatly retarded by the disastrous fact that the creation during the War of a vast amount of credit, not for the production of goods but for the destruction of them, has overthrown the whole structure of

currency and credit throughout the world. Economic planning is the order of the day, but, instead of its being co-ordinated planning for the reconstitution of the fabric of international trade that existed before the War, it is nationalistic planning by which each country seeks, first, to make itself self-sufficient in respect of as many classes of goods as possible, and, second, to secure for its citizens as much of the trade of its neighbours as it possibly can. The economic warfare is becoming a more and more disturbing factor in an already difficult and complicated situation. Thus, to the war of armaments have been added a war of tariffs, alliances of trades, and invasion of cheap goods that take the food out of the mouths of the citizens of the country invaded. In several cases the Governments themselves are conducting this economic warfare. The Soviet Republic has taken all industries under State control and is making every one of its citizens a direct servant of the State. The United States of America, though they have not gone so far as this, have laid hands on many matters that have hitherto been regarded as sacred preserves for the individual. Germany has definitely embarked on an active policy of State control of industry and labour. Japan, with its clever and industrious citizens, has proved one of the most disturbing factors of the peace of the world by producing goods at prices which a few years ago would have seemed incredible. It is the same story everywhere—Turkey, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Persia, the Netherlands, Sweden and Mexico.

India cannot afford to remain indifferent in this madly nationalistic world. She, too, is embarking slowly, and, perhaps, hesitatingly, on a similar policy. Fortunately, she is a country with vast resources and an industrious population, and she possesses in Great Britain a valuable ally and experienced guide. She can face the future, whatever it may be, with equanimity. Fortunately too, the needs of the two countries are, to a considerable extent, complementary. What benefits India need not injure Great Britain and *vice versa*. I

am one of those who firmly believe in the durability, the necessity, and the desirability of that association from the point of view of both countries.

I have prefaced my remarks to-day with this brief reference to the world situation because I think it is desirable that you should, in considering the achievements and programme which I have to put before you in respect of different departments, consider them in the light of the world situation. We are living in times of abnormally low prices and abnormal difficulties for many people in making both ends meet. The position is aggravated at the moment by an abnormal season. It may seem to some of you that what the times call for is a drastic cutting down of expenditure by carrying on, as it were, on a 'maintenance' basis until better seasons and better times supervene. But there is another reading of the situation, namely, that people are starving in the midst of plenty, and that what is needed is, not a lower scale of expenditure, but a higher one, and the raising of the standard of living, to be attained by a more rapid circulation of the medium of exchange. Again, it may well be argued that, in a time when war is being conducted, not by arms but by goods, we cannot afford to leave ourselves undefended. We must join with the rest in improving our processes, extending our markets, and, above all, in increasing the efficiency, mental, moral and physical, of our people.

It is in respect of this last item that we find all the world over one of the few merits of the present disturbing state of affairs. In the war between Socialism and Capital, and in the intense development of economic planning, one admirable feature has been, that increased attention has been given to the welfare of the worker, whether male or female, from the point of view of his or her health, education and material circumstances.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

This being the case and in view of what I have said in my opening remarks, I propose to commence my review of the progress of the year with

a brief reference to the progress we have made in the matter of Maternity and Child Welfare. This is a matter in which we are apt not to realise that the proper care of women at the time of child-birth and proper care of children in the first two years of their life is of immense importance to the vitality of the race. We are apt to deplore the ravages of the pestilences of the plague, cholera and small-pox, and we spend vast sums in doing our utmost to reduce the mortality from these causes. I wonder how many of us realise that the deaths from plague, small-pox and cholera put together are less than one-third of the deaths of women in child-birth and children in the first two years of their life. Nor does it stop there. Many women, for lack of proper attention, are rendered invalids for life, and many children, for want of proper care in their early years, are rendered defective in one way or another for the whole period of their existence. If you look at this merely from the economic point of view, you will realise what an enormous loss it means to the State. I said just now that one of the benefits of the economic warfare has been the improvement of the condition of the workers, who now form the soldiers of the economic army. There is no country in which this has been more remarkable than Soviet Russia, where the action taken in respect of Maternity and Child Welfare, according to a book I have recently read on the subject, sets an example to the whole world. The kind heart of Her late Highness set our feet on the right path in this matter many years ago. As far back as 1880 there was established in Mysore the Women's Hospital that bears her name, and in the closing years of her life there was laid by one of her sons the foundation stone of the magnificent new Hospital in Bangalore, which is also to bear her name and which will be one of the finest in India. Meanwhile her revered brother, *Rajaseva Dhurina* the late Sir M. Kantaraja Urs, in 1923, set the example of endowing an organisation for Maternity and Child Welfare by leaving a

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sum of Rs. 1,20,000 to establish the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust. It is very gratifying to see the extent to which these noble examples have been followed. In the past ten years, donations to the extent of no less than nine lakhs of rupees have been given by private citizens for the construction of hospitals in various parts of the State. The Government have also played their part. Employment of midwives has been extended, and special arrangements are being made for such lady doctors as there are in the State to extend their activities by visiting places within reach from their headquarters. Maternity and Child Welfare work is also advancing. We have now no less than fourteen centres for work of this kind. In the Baby Weeks for the last two years between seven to eight thousand babies have come under the expert scrutiny of doctors in each year, and Mysore has been ranked in the second, first and third places, respectively, in the All-Empire Competition in 1932, 1933 and 1934.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, notwithstanding all that has been done, we are still only touching the fringe of the subject, and if you compare our statistics with those to which I referred in the case of Soviet Russia, they make a very poor show. I do not think you would wish me to suggest a scheme of action which was based on the system of dragging the people for which Soviet Russia is remarkable. But I venture to put before you as an alternative a plea for an extension of the magnificent voluntary effort to which I have already referred. What I feel is that we must not leave this matter to the generous impulses of a few individuals. It is a matter that must stir the conscience of the whole State. That is why I have given my support to an appeal on behalf of the Red Cross Society to all Municipalities, Co-operative Societies and Village Panchayats to lend their aid in combating the ignorance which is responsible for so much suffering, and in establishing the Maternity homes and Child Welfare Centres, which are necessary to reduce the

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suffering that exists. I appeal to you all to give all the assistance in your power to this project in the interests of your own womenkind and in the interests of the future of our State.

Village Panchayats.

Having suggested this particular way in which Village Panchayats can contribute to the well-being of the citizens of the State, I should like to refer to certain others in which they are helping, and can help still further, in increasing the efficiency and raising the standard of living of their members. Some of them are showing a very creditable interest in providing facilities for securing pure drinking water and in distributing quinine among the villagers; many schemes have been put into effect relating to the stocking and selling of agricultural implements, the purchase and maintenance of breeding bulls, the management of schools and Muzrai institutions; seven villages of the Mysore District have been supplied with electric power, and proposals for the electrification of six more are under consideration; and over a lakh of rupees worth of labour for permanent public purposes has been contributed. This latter, I venture to think, is the most promising aspect of the whole movement. I feel sure that this is the only way of improving our villagers rapidly and satisfactorily, and I feel that officials and non-officials alike should encourage the villagers who are unable to contribute in money to contribute in kind, that is, in the shape of labour, towards making their villages as clean, as happy and as healthy as possible.

Public Health.

I now turn to the Department of Public Health. The state of public health in 1933-34 was satisfactory. The major health problems in the State are the effective control of plague, small-pox and malaria. The incidence of small-pox showed a tendency to rise in the beginning of the year, but the carrying on of an intensive vaccination campaign, in view of the forecasted prevalence of the disease, helped largely

to keep it under control. Plague was similarly controlled by the timely adoption of preventive measures such as evacuation, inoculation and disinfection. Malaria relief work was carried on in the Irwin Canal area, and quinine was distributed to 46,237 sufferers. A committee has also been appointed to go into the larger question of malaria control in that area. Control of malaria in the Anjanapur irrigated tract is being investigated. Similar work was continued in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the three experimental stations. Control of guinea-worm is in progress in the Chitaldrug District. In addition to the construction of draw-wells as a preventive measure, a method of biological control is being investigated. The number of infected villages has decreased from 91 in 1928 to 36.

Dr. Sweet, of the Rockefeller Foundation, who rendered valuable service during his seven years' connection with the State left us, in February last, but we hope to see him back shortly in Bangalore, which he will make the headquarters of his new post.

Medical.

Under the head of Curative Medicine also, there was very considerable progress.

The total number of patients treated in all the institutions was 4,172,435, of whom 34,277 were in-patients and 4,138,158 were out-patients. The corresponding figures a decade ago were 2,044,937, 20,401, and 2,024,536, respectively. In the special hospitals alone 4,407 in-patients and 31,950 out-patients were treated. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

Education.

Under the head of Education there was spent Rs. 55,30,285 as against Rs. 53,26,463, in the year 1932-33, and the total number of students under instruction was 297,850 as against 297,099. A Board of Vocational Education to advise Government as to how far vocational education may be made an integral part of general education in High Schools and what other courses

of vocational education can be introduced in the High School stage has just been constituted. The following are the principal changes made in respect of our educational activities:—

As the experiment of teaching History and Geography in Kannada in the High School classes has proved a success, it has been ordered that Mathematics may also be taught in Kannada, as an experimental measure, provision being made for the teaching of this subject in English also in one section at least in each of the Government High Schools.

It has been decided that students who pass out of the School of Engineering, Bangalore, in the higher grades of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering should be granted L.M.E., and L.E.E. Diplomas.

The University.

The various University bodies were reconstituted on the 1st July 1933 in accordance with the Mysore University Regulation III of 1933. The Laws of the University were codified into Statutes and Ordinances by a Committee appointed for the purpose, and were approved by the Senate. They have received the approval of Government. The Arts Section of the Women's Intermediate College, Bangalore, which was suspended in 1931, was revived. The total strength of students in the University was 2,955 against 2,834 in 1932-33, including 146 women students against 144 in the previous year. Three hundred and fifty-eight candidates qualified for the several degrees during the year. Fifty-six women students were successful in the several examinations, of whom 19, including two gosha ladies, qualified for degrees. A pre-medical course of six months' duration has been instituted leading to an examination qualifying for admission to the degree courses in Medicine and Surgery. A general revision of the course of studies for the Intermediate Examination was sanctioned and will come into effect from the Junior Class of 1934.

Season and Prices.

Having now dealt with action taken

for the making of good citizens, I feel that it is desirable to refer to the condition of the majority of them, namely, the agricultural population. The rainfall of 1933-34 was less than in 1932-33, but, on the whole, it was adequate and well distributed, and all the tanks in the State received a good supply of water. In the Hassan and Shimoga Districts, however, rains were excessive. A remission of Rs. 22,846 was granted to some of the villages in the Sorab Taluk. The yield of crops was good, and there was an adequate supply of food grains except in parts of the Mysore and Tumkur Districts, where untimely rains had disastrous effects. The Cauvery Canal under the Krishnarajasagar was completed up to the 14th mile and the total area under it was increased from 60,000 to 66,000 acres. The growing of sugar-cane in the Irwin Canal area for supply to the new Sugar Factory was extensive and promises to be profitable to the raiyats.

While, however, the seasons were not unpropitious; the disastrous fall in prices, which was due mainly to world conditions, inflicted great hardship on the raiyats, who found special difficulties in the repayment of advances made against their crops, and other debts. In order to assist them, Government ordered that the provisions of the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation should be extended to the whole State, but, as members are aware, the opinion was widely held that this action was not wholly to the benefit of the raiyats, and accordingly a Committee has been appointed to enquire how far the extension of the Regulation has affected the credit of the agriculturists, and in what respects, if any, it needs to be amended. Another Committee of officials and non-officials has been appointed to make an enquiry into the extent to which the fall in the prices of agricultural produce has affected the resources, debt obligations and credit facilities of the land-owning and cultivating classes, and to report upon the nature and extent of the assistance that may be given to relieve them from the difficulties caused by the present depression. The Government

hope to receive the reports of these two Committees shortly, when they will give their earnest attention to the question.

Revision of Scales of Salaries.

In my closing speech at the last Birthday Session, I referred to the revision of the scales of pay in the various departments, which was then engaging the attention of Government with a view to effecting a reduction in expenditure, and I indicated the general lines on which such revision would be made.

The revision of the scales of pay of the Gazetted Staff of almost all departments and of the subordinate Executive Staff in some departments has since been dealt with and orders have been issued. The remaining departments will be taken up soon.

The revised scales of pay are expected to result in a reduction in expenditure of about Rs. 3½ lakhs per annum. These savings will not, however, be realised at once, but only in course of time, since the revised scales have been made applicable only to those appointed or promoted after 6th March 1934.

Spending Departments.

I now turn to the spending Departments, and in this connection I would ask you to remember what I have said in my opening remarks on the subject of world competition, and to realise, that if we have not called a complete halt in expenditure, we have, in the great majority of cases, expended the State's money on Mysore materials and Mysore labour, thus increasing at the same time the amenities or the earning capacity of the people, and the amount of employment given and of money put into circulation.

Public Works.

The two posts of Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer, Krishnarajasagar, were combined, and *Diwan Bahadur* N. N. Ayyangar, has been appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works, Electrical and Railway Depart-

ments. To assist the Chief Engineer a new post of Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, has been sanctioned.

The Vani Vilas Hospital building at Bangalore is nearing completion and is expected to be ready for use by December next. The Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, the Technological Institute and the Sanskrit College at Bangalore, the Institute for Defectives at Mysore and the McGann Hospital at Shimoga—all these buildings are making good progress. The Children's Ward and Ophthalmic Hospital in the compound of the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore was completed and the building was graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja in June 1934.

The bridge across the Hemavati near Akkihebbal was opened by His Highness the Maharaja in December 1933 and named Sri Narasimharaja Bridge. An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,45,000 for the construction of a girder bridge across the Kabbini was sanctioned and the work started during the year. The Government of India have agreed to contribute Rs. 1,73,000, or half the cost of the work, whichever is less, from the Petrol Fund.

At Krishnarajasagar, out of the 136 gates of the waste weir, all the 88 lift gates and one set of 8 automatic gates were installed during 1932-33. The erection of the remaining 40 automatic gates has been completed since. All the sluices of the dam were maintained efficiently and the regulated supply of water due to Madras under the agreement was attended to promptly and satisfactorily. The gardens on the south and north banks were considerably improved.

The temporary waste weir of the Sri Chamarajendra Reservoir at Thipagondanahalli, from which drinking water is supplied to Bangalore, suffered severe damage from the extraordinarily heavy floods of October 1932. On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the construction of flood sluices, a permanent waste weir and allied works was sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 9'35 lakhs, and rapid

progress has been made with the work. Investigations in connection with the construction of a reservoir across the Bhadra at Lakkavalli were continued during the year. Alternative estimates for the reservoir and channels have been prepared, and a storage depth of 180 feet is proposed for meeting the requirements of irrigation to an extent of two lakhs of acres and of power generation to an extent of 17,000 horse power.

Electrical Department.

The electrification of Malur, Gubbi, Nelamangala, Dommasandra and a few other places, was taken up, and power was supplied to the two latter and several other villages. The total capital invested on Rural Electrification Schemes, to the end of June 1934, amounts to Rs. 20,43,055, but the return still falls short of the guaranteed 5 per cent on the capital cost. The manufacture of electrical transformers is making satisfactory progress. The supply of power to Metur was stopped from June last. Government have decided to supply electric power for the new steel plant at Bhadravati from the Sivasamudram Station. This line, which will pass through Krishnarajanagar, Hole-Narsipur, Hassan, Belur and Chikmagalur, will facilitate the electrification of all these places, as also of Shimoga and Davangere. The cost of a single transmission line will be Rs. 12,70,000, and if the line is doubled, as it will have to be sooner or later, the cost will go up to Rs. 21,85,000. I, personally, have no doubt that it is well worth incurring this expenditure, in spite of our present financial difficulties, as, I am confident, it will prove a good investment.

While we should try to avoid hasty expenditure upon improvements of doubtful value, it is necessary to recognise the unavoidable need for progress; we must realise that progress has a preliminary cost which must be paid and that a Government or a business firm must meet this cost not merely with judgment, but also with courage, imagination and generosity. It is in this spirit that Government

have embarked upon the extension of power supply to Bhadravati to which I have just referred, as well as upon the steel scheme to which I shall refer presently.

The net revenue of the Department during the year after setting apart a sum of Rs. 6,50,000 for the Depreciation Fund, amounted to Rs. 35,76,015, resulting in a net return of 12.28 per cent on the total capital.

Railways.

The total length of the railway lines in the State was 731.62 miles against 722.29 miles in 1932-33. The increase was due to the opening of the Arasalu-Anandapuram line in April last. The length of the lines worked by the State was 460.06 miles, and those worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company was 271.56 miles. The gross revenue, inclusive of arrears paid by the Mysore Iron Works, amounted to Rs. 70.82 lakhs against Rs. 72.61 lakhs during the year 1932-33. The decrease of 1.79 lakhs is chiefly due to fall in traffic to the extent of Rs. 4.74 lakhs on the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, which was made good to some extent by increase in revenue of the lines worked by the State. The actual increase in the traffic receipts from the lines worked by the State, however, was only Rs. 1 lakh. The balance of the increase is due to the payment of arrears due by the Mysore Iron Works. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 56.78 lakhs against Rs. 57.85 lakhs for the year 1932-33, inclusive of contribution to the depreciation fund and the surplus profits and guaranteed interest paid to the Companies and District Boards. The resulting net revenue to Government was Rs. 14.04 lakhs against Rs. 14.76 lakhs in 1932-33, giving a return of 2.33 per cent on the capital.

Proposals for the extension of the Shimoga-Anandapuram Railway to Sagar are under the consideration of Government. Progress is being made in the expansion of the Railway Workshop at Mysore which was commenced

last year. The number of stopping places for shuttle trains to give impetus to traffic from adjacent villages is being gradually increased.

Railway Loan.

As you are aware, Government have recently issued a Notification inviting subscriptions for a cash loan of Rs. 50 lakhs, the loan bearing interest at 3½ per cent per annum and repayable after 17 years at the option of Government, and in any case, after 24 years. I shall now explain briefly why we have decided to raise a cash loan.

The present contract with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the working of the Bangalore-Harihar and Bangalore-Hindupur sections of the Mysore State Railway terminates on 31st December 1937, and the lines will come back to us from that date, if not, as we hope, earlier. For financing the construction of these lines, the Southern Mahratta Railway Company raised, in 1886, a Sterling Debenture Loan of £1,200,000 with the guarantee of the Secretary of State, and this loan is repayable after 1st April 1936 at the option of the Secretary of State, after giving one year's previous notice. We have decided to pay off this loan on 1st April 1936 and have informed the Government of India accordingly.

For the repayment of this loan a Sinking Fund has been formed and the value of the investments therein amounts to about £900,000, and the present loan has been issued to obtain the balance required to pay it off. The present money market conditions are, as is well known, extremely favourable for raising loans, and you will all agree that it is a good proposition to discharge a debt carrying 4 per cent interest by raising a new loan at a lower rate.

I may add that the Loan has been a great success. The subscriptions on the opening day itself having come to over Rs. 150 lakhs, the loan list was closed that day and partial allotment is being arranged for. This indicates how high the credit of the State is, both in and outside Mysore.

Iron Works.

On account of lack of demand for the products of the Iron Works, all sections of the plant had to be worked below capacity. There was no improvement in prices mainly on account of the continuance of the general trade depression. The supplies were mostly against the Indian demand. In the case of pipes, the competition of foreign imported pipes tended to keep the prices down. The entire out-put of by-products was sold, and the rates realised were slightly better than in the previous year. The forest charcoal operations are steadily improving and the cost also is progressively declining.

The Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934, of the Government of India, extends protection to iron and steel products for the seven years ending March 1941. Government have sanctioned the addition of a plant for the manufacture of steel, and orders have been placed for the necessary machinery. The plant is expected to be ready for operation in October 1935. Electric power will be supplied to the Works from the Sivasamudram Station. This, in addition to saving fuel used for generating power, will also help the manufacture of special or high quality steels. The reorganisation of the staff, which was taken up with a view to economising expenditure, has resulted in a saving of Rs. 50,000 in the annual cost, and arrangements are being made for reducing labour charges.

Sericulture.

The Silk Industry in Mysore is still passing through a critical time owing to keen competition by cheap foreign silk. The area under mulberry has decreased from 53,000 acres to 33,000 acres in the past seven years. The Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, recently passed by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Tariff Board has had little or no effect so far. The imports of raw silk during the five months ending with the 31st August 1934 show an increase over last year's imports in spite of the new duty. Similarly, the value of the imports for

the same period under silk yarn and manufactures shows an increase of over 3 lakhs of rupees—from 110 lakhs to 33·7 lakhs. Spun silk has not been given any protection at all, and as a result the increase in its imports during the five months is 75 per cent—from 6·7 lakhs of rupees worth to 28·9 lakhs. These increased imports at lower prices and in a narrowed market, consequent on the continued depression, have seriously affected the sericultural industry.

The Department has, during the last seven years, increased the supply of disease-free seed from 5 lakhs to 38 lakhs of layings. It has similarly increased the supply of cross-bred seed from 1½ lakhs to 12 lakhs of layings, but more remains to be done in order to rescue the industry from extinction. As a measure of relief in these hard days, the sale price of layings from Government grainages has been reduced from Rs. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-0-0 per 100 cross-bred layings and from Re. 1-0-0 to annas 8 per 100 Mysore layings.

During my recent tour in the sericultural areas in the Mysore and Tumkur Districts, I have been impressed with the need of a more vigorous programme of development. Government have accordingly sanctioned a further concession to seed cocoon rearsers by waiving the delivery to the Department of 500 seed cocoons per 100 layings supplied to the rearsers. I have also received a deputation from the Mysore Silk Association recently and considered the needs of the industry, as put forward on their behalf by *Rajasabha* Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar. Government have decided to appoint a Board of Sericulture to advise them in regard to the development of the industry. The full programme will include—

- (1) improvement in mulberry cultivation;
- (2) increase in the supply of seed;
- (3) improvement in the method of rearing;
- (4) establishment of modern filatures to deal with the entire out-put of cocoons in the State;

- (5) establishment of conditioning houses as soon as standard reeling has been adopted on a sufficiently wide scale;
- (6) an auxiliary programme for sericultural education; and
- (7) the compilation of sericultural statistics.

Government are also taking steps to secure the establishment of a Silk Waste Spinning Plant with the least possible delay. They look to private enterprise for the development of the filatures, and they trust that the Mysore Silk Association will be able to create the necessary preliminary organisations for the improvement of marketing facilities. Government will, of course, give them all possible assistance.

Forests.

Afforestation work on the Chamundi, Gopalaswami, Bababudan and the Nandi Hills and the restocking of the Hulikere block were continued. An area of 1,390·5 acres was stocked with teak plants, the total area of teak plantations under the management of the Department being now 10,540 acres. An area of 408 acres was planted with fuel species. Large nurseries were formed in several divisions for raising plants for forest planting operations, and nurseries for raising avenue plants for supply to District Boards, Municipalities, etc., were also opened. The market for timber and other forest produce continued to be dull and the prices were low. Timber and fuel were, as usual, supplied to Government concerns, the Railways, and the Kolar Mines.

Police.

Fuller effect was given to the reorganisation of the staff and to the increase of pay of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors sanctioned in the year 1932-33.

The recommendations of the Motor Transport Committee which sat last year under the Chairmanship of Sir Charles Todhunter have been considered by Government and action has been taken to introduce legislation to give effect to a majority of the recommendations.

Military.

As a measure of progressive expansion of the Infantry Regiments towards their final stage, the strength of the first Battalion of Infantry was increased by two platoons during the year.

Municipalities.

The Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities, as well as most of the Town and Minor Municipalities were reconstituted, the new Regulations relating to Municipalities having come into force from 1st August 1933.

In the large cities and in many of the smaller ones a great deal of work has been done towards their beautification and improvement with a view to bringing them up to the standard of modern cities in other parts of the world. But here again there is a vast amount remaining to be done, and I look to the co-operation of all of you in carrying it into effect.

Water Supply to Towns and Villages.

A scheme for water supply to Holar Narsipur Town was sanctioned and is in progress. Similar schemes for Doddballapur, Madhugiri, Malur, French Rocks, Seringapatam, Channapatna and Turuvur were completed during the year. Bore-wells were sunk in Chennagiri, Chitaldrug and Chintamani, and improvements were effected to the water supply at Bhadravati and Tiptur. Projects for the supply of water to the Konanur and Kunigal Towns and Begur, Sathnur and Whitefield Villages in the Bangalore District, and improvements to the water supply at Arsikere, Chintamani, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Hassan, are under consideration.

Conclusion.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have endeavoured to show you how, in the activities of the past year and in the programme for the future, we have endeavoured to set before ourselves the improvement of the health of the citizen, the improvement of the conditions of his life, the raising of his standard of living, the increase of his

civic pride, the making of the State self-contained and the improvement of its export trade as our contribution to the struggle for existence. I live in the hope that the time will come when that struggle will cease to be a nationalistic struggle and when the nations of the world will once again co-operate in efforts to promote world trade and to act together for the common good. There seems little hope of world action on these lines at present, but that fact itself makes it the more necessary for us all to pull together in the State of Mysore and to do everything that is possible to make it a worthy unit of the Federation of the future.

The Imperial Legislature will be largely concerned in future, even more than in the past, with economic questions affecting the entire country. It will exercise a potent influence in the settlement of these questions under the new Reforms. At present, the States have no voice even in regard to matters which affect them as deeply as they do British India. Take, for instance, the Silk Industry. The Government of India have recently passed a measure to afford some protection to the industry against foreign competition. Was our voice heard in the Legislative Chambers which disposed of this question? The same story can be told with regard to the Iron and Steel Duties Act of 1934. Surely the States cannot any longer accept a position in which they are so completely ignored.

It is, therefore, not without anxiety that we are watching for the publication of the report of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee. It seems hardly likely that the report will suggest any radical departure from the recommendations of the White Paper. The Committee will, in all probability, endorse those proposals in all essentials. If an all-India Federation is to be a distant goal, as seems not unlikely from the present trend of events, some interim arrangement should be devised for giving the States an effective voice in the settlement of all those questions, economic and financial, in which they are as much interested as British India. Nor need there be any further delay in

the settlement of such questions as the subsidies and retrocession of territory.

Let us hope that this aspect of the Indian problem will receive due attention at the hands of the Parliamentary Committee.

Meanwhile, I appeal to you all in your individual capacities, and as

members of Village Panchayats, of Municipal Bodies, of District Boards and of this Assembly, to co-operate to your utmost in the measures we are endeavouring to take to make Mysore a much happier country, and to enable it to play its part in the great Empire of which it is a member.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State and the number of Patients treated therein.

	No. in 1923	No. in 1933	1923		1933	
			In-patients	Out-patients	In-patients	Out-patients
General Hospitals	9	9	10,812	315,282	18,640	473,048
Special Hospitals	6	6	3,628	20,167	4,407	31,950
Local Fund Dispensaries (excluding Female Dispensaries and Maternities).	162	231	2,715	1,534,951	2,499	3,258,979
Female Dispensaries and Maternities	14	24	3,246	154,136	8,731	374,181

PART II.

The Legislative Council.

The general elections to the Legislative Council were held on 3rd March 1934 and the reconstituted Council was summoned in June 1934. Out of 71,973 voters in the constituencies where there were contests, 33,393 voters (46.4 per cent of the total number) went to the polling booths. The Legislative Council met in December 1933 and again in June 1934. Eight Bills were placed before the House for consideration and the following five were finally passed: -

(i) Bill to amend the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 1916.

(ii) Bill further to amend the Criminal Tribes Regulation, 1916.

(iii) Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

(iv) Bill to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on sugar.

(v) Bill to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on matches.

The Bill to provide for the development of the sugar industry and to safeguard the interests of sugar-cane growers in Mysore, the Mysore Extradition

Bill and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, were read in Council and referred to Select Committees. Out of 233 questions which were admitted, answers to 204 questions were printed and placed on the table of the House. There were 222 out motions tabled for discussion at the time of voting on demands and additional and supplementary demands. All the demands, excepting one under Land Revenue, which was withdrawn, were passed. Notice of two adjournment motions was received but permission was given to move one. As regards resolutions, 104 were admitted, of which 11 were moved and discussed at the two sessions, and the remaining 93 resolutions lapsed for want of time.

The Representative Assembly.

The general elections to the Representative Assembly were held in March 1934 and the newly constituted Assembly met for the first time in June 1934. Out of 95,627 voters in constituencies where there were contests, 53,216

voters (or 55.6 per cent of the total number) recorded their votes. Elections to the Representative Assembly from the urban constituencies of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and to the Legislative Council from the Representative Assembly were held according to the system of proportional representation.

There were two sessions of the Representative Assembly, one in September 1933 and one in June 1934. The Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following seven bills:—

(i) Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Regulation VII of 1916.

(ii) Bill to further amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

(iii) Bill to provide for the development of the sugar industry and for safeguarding the interests of sugar-cane cultivators in Mysore.

(iv) Bill to further amend the Land Revenue Code, 1888.

(v) Bill to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on matches.

(vi) Bill to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on sugar.

(vii) The Mysore Extradition Bill.

The general principles of the first, fifth and seventh bills were approved by the House; the fourth was accepted with some modifications and the other three were put to the vote and lost. One hundred and fifteen questions were asked and answers were furnished to 113. Of 37 resolutions admitted, eight were moved and all of them were withdrawn after discussion. Of 300 representations received for consideration, 111 were taken up and discussed. An amendment motion regarding the levy of toll on country carts by the Seringapatam Municipality was allowed to be brought up as a representation and discussed.

The general discussion on the Budget occupied about a day and a half and the resolutions occupied about the same time.

District Boards.

The District Boards of Bangalore and Mysore were reconstituted from 1st July and 1st September 1933, respectively.

The revenue and expenditure of the several District Boards amounted to Rs. 22,12,355 and Rs. 23,90,992, res-

pectively against Rs. 32,40,368 and Rs. 26,71,023 in 1932-33.

The bridge across the Hemavati near Akkibebbal was completed and was opened by His Highness the Maharaja. The number of wells sunk was 143, 96 being in the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts. A Maternity Hospital at Krishnarajapuram in the Mysore District, and a Local Fund Dispensary at Sikkol in the Chitaldrug District and another at Chelur in the Kolar District, were opened, as also two Vaidyasalas at Mallandur in the Kolar District and at Aimagala in the Chitaldrug District.

A loan of Rs. 7,00,000 was sanctioned to the Mysore District Board for redeeming the Nanjangud-Channarayana Railway Debenture Loan and for meeting the District Board's share of the cost of constructing the bridge across the Kabbini at T-Narsipur.

The revenue and expenditure of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board amounted to Rs. 1,46,727 and Rs. 1,43,422 against Rs. 1,35,230 and Rs. 1,36,318 in 1932-33.

Municipalities - Bangalore City.

The Bangalore City Municipal Council was reconstituted with effect from 1st January 1934. Under the new constitution, the number of elected members was raised from 25 to 24, and the number of seats filled by nomination was reduced by four.

The total receipts including the sale proceeds of State Loan Bonds of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 12,05,427; and four lakhs were drawn out of the loan of nine lakhs sanctioned by Government. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,80,495. Sanction was accorded to the construction of a new building for the Municipal Offices in Bangalore. Roads of a length of 7½ miles were tarred in Bangalore City at a cost of Rs. 1,60,900. Fifty huts were constructed for the use of municipal sweepers.

Mysore City.

The Mysore City Municipal Council was reconstituted, and under the new constitution, the number of elected

seats was increased from 20 to 24 out of the total strength of 30.

The receipts and expenditure of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 9,58,101 and Rs. 6,67,367, respectively.

Anti-malarial operations are being continued vigorously. The Committee of the King George Thanks-giving (Anti-tuberculosis) Fund awarded the Hassan Masud Sahawardi Anti-tuberculosis Challenge Shield to the Mysore City Municipal Council for the best anti-tuberculosis work carried on during 1933. Five model houses were constructed by the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board in Narasimharaja Mahalla (including the three remaining incomplete at the end of the year 1932-33) and eight model houses in the Vani Vilas Mahalla were completed.

Other Municipalities.

The new Regulations relating to Town and Minor Municipalities came into force from 1st August 1933, and general elections were held in a large number of Municipalities for the reconstitution of the Municipal Councils under the new Regulations.

Schemes for supplying water to French Rocks, Seringapatam, Channarayana and Hols-Narsipur were sanctioned and similar schemes for Doddaballapur and Madhugiri were completed. Borewells were sunk at Channarayana and improvements were effected in the water-supply of Bhadravati. Projects for the supply of drinking water to Konaour and Kanigal and improvements to Arsikere water-supply are under consideration.

Drainage schemes for Channarayana and Chitaldrug were sanctioned. Sanction was also accorded to an estimate for Rs. 28,200 for carrying out the third stage of the drainage scheme for Davangere Town.

Electricity was supplied to Deranahalli, Chittanur and Malur towns. Proposals for the electrification of Channarayana, Belakavadi, Talwad, T-Narsipur, Banner, Vadigenahalli and Davangere towns are under consideration. The electrification of Gulbarga Town has also been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

Schemes for the construction of a Town Hall at Madhugiri and of a Maternity Hospital at Kolar were sanctioned.

Village Panchayats.

The number of Village Panchayats in the State increased from 10,602 to 11,239. Almost all Village Panchayats levied obligatory taxes under Section 36 of the Village Panchayat Regulation. Eight Village Panchayats obtained the sanction of Government to levy optional taxes under Section 37. The demand of Village Panchayats, including the arrears of revenue of previous years, amounted to Rs. 45,21,927. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 9,29,098, inclusive of remissions, was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 36,01,829.

The Government grant for rural reconstruction work for the year was Rs. 50,350, out of which a sum of Rs. 25,000 was distributed among Village Panchayats for undertaking village improvement works. Besides this grant, a sum of Rs. 75,000 for drinking water wells and of Rs. 50,100 for tube wells were allotted by Government. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was allotted for giving advances to Village Panchayats and for village extensions.

With a view to facilitating the collection of arrears in taluqs where they are heavy, Government empowered the Revenue Commissioner to appoint Special Revenue Inspectors for the collection of the revenue due to Village Panchayats on these Panchayats agreeing to bear the proportionate cost of the establishment. Eight Special Revenue Inspectors were accordingly appointed in the Kolar, Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga Districts. In accordance with the scheme sanctioned by Government for the utilisation of the accumulated surplus at the credit of Village Panchayats for works of public utility under proper technical supervision, 26 temporary Panchayat Inspectors were appointed in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug.

Government have authorised Village Panchayats to contribute one rupee each per annum to the funds of the Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore

Branch, for the promotion of Maternity and Child Welfare work and about 1,180 Village Panchayats have so far consented to make the contribution.

Finance.

The revised budget estimates for the year 1933-34 which were presented to the Assembly in June last provided for a total revenue of Rs. 344'37 lakhs and a total expenditure of Rs. 365'92 lakhs, and the ordinary Revenue Account was expected to result in a deficit of Rs. 21'55 lakhs. According to the preliminary accounts for 1933-34 which are now ready, the total revenue and expenditure will amount to Rs. 343'05 lakhs and Rs. 364'88 lakhs, respectively, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 21'83 lakhs in the Revenue Accounts. Compared with the revised estimates, the actual collections under "Land Revenue" show a fall of Rs. 2'44 lakhs. There was a decrease of 2'17 lakhs under "Sri Chamarajendra Water Works" due to the non-payment of a portion of the contribution due from the Bangalore City Municipality. The operation losses of the Iron Works for the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 2'48 lakhs against Rs. 2'52 lakhs taken in the revised. Depreciation in the value of old stocks of certain ores, pig iron, pipes, etc., to the extent of Rs. 2'06 lakhs was adjusted during the year and the total loss thus amounts to Rs. 4'54 lakhs. These decreases were counter-balanced to a large extent by increases under other heads of revenue, such as "Railways," "Krishnarajasagar Hydro-Electric Works" and "Sandal Oil." A profit of Rs. 3'41 lakhs was also made in connection with the sale of securities against Rs. 22 lakhs taken in the revised estimates. On the whole, the total revenue has fallen short of the expectations of Government to the extent of only Rs. 1'32 lakhs. This is balanced by a decrease in expenditure amounting to Rs. 1'04 lakhs mainly under the heads of "Interest" and "Army."

A four per cent tax free conversion loan, repayable after 20 to 30 years, was issued during the year 1933-34 in two instalments. The loan was first offered only to the holders of the Sav-

ings Bank Call deposits and fixed deposits carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum; but it was subsequently extended to the holders of all fixed deposits and the holders of the Mysore State 5½ per cent Bonds, 1938, 6½ per cent loan, 1940, and 6½ per cent loan, 1941-51. A portion of the Insurance fund was also permitted to be invested in the new loan for the benefit of the policy holders. The total amount of the conversion loan was Rs. 2,48,41,700.

This new 4 per cent loan is very popular and is quoted at a premium of Rs. 7 to 8. The time was, therefore, considered opportune to renew this scheme of conversion of the securities bearing higher rates of interest and falling due for payment between 1938 and 1941. A fresh issue of the 4 per cent bonds has accordingly been sanctioned, and the Comptroller authorised to issue the new 4 per cent loan bonds for 5½ per cent, 6½ per cent and 6½ per cent loan bonds which may be offered for conversion, paying in addition a suitable cash bonus, the amount of which is fixed from time to time.

Securities to the extent of about Rs. 14 lakhs have been received for conversion so far.

There was a large inflow of deposits in Savings Bank and the reduction in the balance was due to conversion of the deposits to the 4 per cent new State Loan Bonds of 1953-63. The interest on the Five year Deposits, which was 4 per cent on 1st July 1933, was reduced to 3½ per cent from 13th October 1933 and to 3¼ per cent from 13th February 1934.

State Life Insurance.

The number of proposals for insurance dealt with in the Official Branch during the year was 1,949 of which 1,563 were accepted. In 1,406 cases policies, assuring a bonus of Rs. 11,03,402, were issued for a monthly premium of Rs. 3,853. The opening balance at the credit of the Fund was Rs. 1,13,29,843 and the balance at the close of the year 1933-34 was Rs. 1,20,24,001, out of which Rs. 35,99,357 is invested in State Loan Bonds.

The total number of proposals dealt

with in the Public Branch during the year was 4,681, of which 4,132 were accepted. Policies were issued in 3,758 cases, assuring a bonus of Rs. 32,93,100, for an annual premium of Rs. 1,76,378-10-0. The opening balance of the Fund was Rs. 35,29,362, and the balance at the close of 1933-34. was Rs. 41,51,329.

In order to afford greater facilities to policy holders, the rate of interest on loans has been reduced temporarily from 7 per cent to 6½ per cent per annum and the period for which a policy should have been in force to become eligible for a cash loan has been reduced from five to three years. The limit of the maximum insurable amount was raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 in the case of first class male lives, and from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500 in the case of first class female lives.

The Actuarial valuation of the quinquennium ending June 1933 was completed, and, as recommended by the Actuary, reversionary bonus at Rs. 20 per thousand per annum was declared.

Land Revenue.

The total demand of land revenue including the arrears of previous years was Rs. 1,43,98,138, against Rs. 1,47,53,986 in 1932-33. Out of the total demand, a sum of Rs. 1,23,11,409 including remissions was collected against Rs. 1,31,80,292 in 1932-33, and the balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 20,86,729.

On the representations of the Planters' Association, fresh grant of lands for tea cultivation in the State was stopped.

Out of 17,240 darkhasts, 13,334 darkhasts were disposed of. Out of 168 darkhasts from Military men, 78 were rejected and grants were made in 39 cases. An area of 5,601 acres was granted to Adi-karnatakas under the concession rules.

The eradication of prickly pear with the aid of the cochineal insect has proved a success in the Kolar District. The clearance of lantana in several villages of the Hassan and Kadur Districts is being attended to by the res-

pective Village Panchayats as a measure of village improvement. There were 125 Tank Panchayats.

The Record of Rights scheme was introduced into seven taluks, bringing the total number of taluks into which the scheme has been introduced so far to 49.

Out of 5,882 Co-operative Societies' decrees of the value of Rs. 10,69,627 for execution, 2,734 decrees for a sum of Rs. 4,59,152 were disposed of.

With a view to giving relief to agriculturists, the operation of the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation was extended to the whole State and other measures of relief were also sanctioned. The rules for the remissions of assessment on wet lands were modified and cases of lands in which there was failure of crop in a single year were directed to be recommended for grant of remissions. Special remissions outside the ordinary rules were ordered in respect of tracts where there was widespread failure of crops owing to excessive rains or other special causes. The collection of Record of Rights fees was made to commence one year after the completion of the Preliminary Record and option was allowed to pay them in not more than three equal yearly instalments subject to a minimum of Rs. 2 per instalment. The rates of ordinary and penal interest for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation were reduced from 6½ and 8 per cent to 5½ and 6½ per cent, respectively, for one year from 1st January 1934. Time was granted in suitable cases for repayment of loan instalments, contribution and tank maintenance charges. The Deputy Commissioners were permitted to give time to persons who had to make large payments of revenue. The application of coercive processes for recovery of revenue was largely relaxed.

Revenue Survey Department.

The post of the Superintendent of Survey was revived, abolishing the post of Deputy Superintendent. The designation of the Superintendent of Survey has been changed into "Director of Land Records, Survey and Settlement."

The work of preparing the record of Rights Final Records and the Index of Lands Registers has been transferred from the Revenue to the Survey Department and it will be done under the direct supervision of the District Survey Officers to facilitate quick and correct preparation of the records. Seventeen inam villages were surveyed in detail. Original Settlement was introduced into 6 inam villages and resettlement into one. During the year, Hisse Survey field work was carried out in 12 taluks, and the total number of hisses dealt with was 3,09,792. The Record of Rights Fee was further reduced from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 in the case of taluks to be taken up under the scheme from 1933-34 onwards. A new map of the State containing more details has been prepared.

Excise.

The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 57,25,563, against Rs. 58,60,093, in 1932-33, thereby showing a decrease of Rs. 1,35,000. The decrease was mainly under the head "Duty on Liquors" due to a decrease in the consumption of arrack and toddy. Fifty-nine shops were closed. The consumption of molasses arrack fell by 11,785 gallons. There was also a fall in the consumption of special liquors, ganja and opium. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 14 annas 3 pies against 14 annas 7 pies in 1932-33. The contract for the manufacture and supply of liquors has been granted to the Sugar Factory at Mandya.

Income-tax.

The total demand including arrears was Rs. 14,42,897 under Income-tax and Rs. 6,13,833 under Super-tax against Rs. 9,20,435 and Rs. 3,07,764, respectively, in 1932-33. The total collections amounted to Rs. 13,14,938, under Income-tax and to Rs. 6,12,271 under Super-tax. There were 621 appeals and 56 revision petitions for disposal, and out of these 550 appeals and 32 revision petitions were disposed of.

Registration.

The total number of documents

registered was 121,497, against 134,345 in 1932-33, there being a decrease of 9.4 per cent, and the revenue of the Department was Rs. 2,62,036 against Rs. 3,04,404. The decrease in the number of documents registered and, consequently, in the revenue of the Department is reported to be due, mainly, to the continued depression in trade.

Stamps.

The total revenue from Stamps amounted to Rs. 19,33,500, against Rs. 21,69,800 in 1932-33, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,36,300. The prevailing depression is responsible for the fall in revenue from Stamps also. Societies registered under the Societies' Registration Regulation were exempted from the levy of Entertainment Tax.

Forest.

The total demand under Forest Revenue, excluding that from sandal oil, amounted to Rs. 19,13,885, of which a sum of Rs. 15,70,357 was realised, while a sum of Rs. 23,345 was written off the accounts leaving a balance of Rs. 3,20,183.

The area of State Forests increased by 1.25 square miles and an area of 23.14 square miles was added to the reserved lands. Thirty-one blocks with an area of 38.43 square miles and 2 blocks with an aggregate area of about 169 acres were notified as Minor and Village Forests, respectively.

The contract for the supply of timber to Messrs. John Taylor & Sons' Committee, Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Field, was renewed for a further period of 20 months with effect from 1st February 1934. As before, the supply of firewood and charcoal required by the Mysore Iron Works was undertaken by the Forest Department and 73,813 tons of firewood, 5,600 bags of charcoal, and 7,507 tons of bamboos were supplied. The quantity of sandal wood extracted was 2,656 tons, that supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory was 1,391 tons. The quantity of sandal wood sold in retail sales and through agencies was about 107 tons 18 cwt. valued at Rs. 94,750-10-0.

The market for timber and tanning barks continued to be dull and prices were low. The quantity of timber exploited in the forests was 698,342 c. ft. In addition, 2,677 balgi poles, 36,105 sleepers and 21,293 bottom boards were prepared. The total quantity of timber sold departmentally was 574,340 c. ft. Creosoted planks and sleepers were supplied to the Electrical Department, Mysore Railways, and other concerns. The total amount realised from the sales of timber collected departmentally was Rs. 6,75,946-1-4. A sum of Rs. 1,99,000 was realised from the disposal of tangadi bark. The revenue realised from the sale of Minor Forest produce was Rs. 79,499. In the lac factory different kinds of polish, sealing wax, and button lac are being produced. The amount realised from the sale of lac products was Rs. 5,674-7-9.

The out-turn of timber sawn at the Saw Mill, Shimoga, was 42,783 c. ft. A sum of Rs. 57,856-9-2 was realised from the sale of sawn timber. From the operations of the creosoting plant, a sum of Rs. 1,97,131-12-0 was realised against an expenditure of Rs. 1,59,231.

Courts.

During the year 1933-34, 37,780 civil suits were instituted and 24,999 criminal cases involving 42,838 persons were filed.

There has been a fall of 13·7 per cent in the institution of suits both under criminal and small causes. In regard to criminal cases also, there has been a fall of 6·2 and 7·4 per cent in the number of offences and persons brought to trial, respectively. There has been an increase in the number of convictions by 2·3 per cent.

The First Class Magistrates of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Hassan have, since 1st March 1934, been empowered to entertain civil appeals arising in their respective districts so as to avoid unnecessary cost to the parties.

The Special Magistrate's Court at Saklespur was abolished temporarily and a temporary Additional Munsiff's Court was established at Shimoga for a year.

A second City Magistrate's Court was

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established at Bangalore for a year to obviate delays in the disposal of Municipal cases and to give relief to the City Magistrate.

A large majority of District Magistrates consider that the itineration scheme is conducive to the convenience of the parties and witnesses and to a speedy disposal of criminal cases, and the High Court is also of the same opinion. The scheme continued to work as before.

The Special First Class Magistrate, Closepet, has been appointed as additional Munsiff to give relief to the Munsiff at Closepet.

The need for the revival of the post of Civil Courts' auditor was recognised and sanction was given in October 1933 for deputing a suitable official attached to the Local Audit Department of the Comptroller's Office to resume the local audit of the accounts of civil courts.

Police.

The sanctioned strength of the permanent force was 968 officers and 5,485 men, and the cost of the force including charges of equipment and clothing was approximately Rs. 17,63,894-1-0. The total number of cognizable cases reported to the Police was 12,093, showing a decrease of 180 cases as compared with 1932-33. There was a decrease in the number of rioting cases of a criminal nature, but there was an increase in the number of petty thefts due to the economic depression. There was also a fall in the number of cases put up for offences against sanitary laws. The total value of property alleged to have been lost in 3,811 cases that were reported was Rs. 2,68,975-12-10. Property worth Rs. 1,21,522-4-1 was recovered in 2,226 cases, the percentage of property recovered to that lost being 58·4. The percentage of convictions in cases decided reached nearly 70 per cent. Out of 18 cinema installations, 2 were closed and 16 were working at the end of 1933-34. There are six Boards appointed for censoring work. One thousand and thirty-four motor vehicles were registered during the year, including foreign registered vehicles re-registered here.

Three hundred and forty-two lorries were registered or renewed registration. A sum of Rs. 58,519-12-0 was realised by the Department as registration fees, etc.

The rules under the Criminal Tribes Regulation were substantially modified with a view to removing the several defects noticed in their working.

Military.

The Mysore Military Forces consist of the Mysore Lancers with a strength of 481 combatants, the Mysore Horse with a strength of 128 combatants, and the Mysore Infantry with a strength of 785 combatants. The first two units and a battalion of the Infantry are trained for active service.

The total expenditure under the head "Army" was Rs. 12,44,170 against Rs. 13,95,344 in 1932-33.

The total amount realised from the sale of Kunigal Stud Farm horses was Rs. 20,370 and a sum of Rs. 5,525 was realised from the sale of other produce of the Farm.

Prisons.

The expenditure on the Prisons Department was Rs. 1,18,157 against Rs. 1,27,587 in 1932-33, and the income from all sources was Rs. 44,461, against Rs. 54,441. The total number of prisoners in the two Jails, *viz.*, the Central Jail, Bangalore, and the Sub-Jail at Mysore was 7,400 of whom 6,421 were discharged, leaving a balance of 979 prisoners at the close of the year.

Public Health.

The number of births reported was 114,914 and the number of deaths was 119,591, the chief causes of mortality being fevers and plague. Infant mortality amounted to 12,118. Registration of births and deaths has been greatly improved with the introduction of revised registers of births and deaths, whilst the notification of epidemic diseases has been simplified by the card system.

Mass treatment of hook-worm was continued in the dispensaries in Hassan, Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga Districts and a total of 18,453 persons received treatment.

Sanitary Engineering Work occupied the special attention of the Department. Twenty water-supply schemes were investigated and designed and 11 were completed. The underground drainage of Balepet and the Jail extension in Bangalore City was completed.

Malnad Improvement Scheme.

There were in all 25 dispensaries under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. Quinine was purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,458-13-0 and distributed freely in malnad areas. Owing to financial stringency, no grants were sanctioned by Government for wells and other works.

Agriculture.

Supply of artificial manure for paddy cultivation under a special takavi loan system is being continued in the taluks of Yedatore, T.-Narsipur and Nanjangud. The raiyats urge that this system should be extended to crops, like sugarcane, as is being done by the Sugar Factory in the Irwin Canal area.

The process of manuring of lands, cultivated with arecanut and coffee is being studied with special reference to the frequency of manuring.

Spraying against areca *koleroga* continued to be popular, about 10,000 acres being sprayed against 9,000 acres last year. There are great possibilities for the use of indigenous oils, like honge or ground-nut oil, as adhesives to the spray mixture in place of casein and resin-soda which have been in vogue till now. Spraying experiments conducted on the Balehonnur Coffee Station have helped a good deal in the extension of this work on private estates, and over 20,000 acres are reported to have been sprayed this year. The use of locally made honge oil soap in place of the fish oil soap from the west coast against certain pests is becoming popular.

The work on the breeding of important varieties of the main crops and the multiplication of the best strains has been continued. Six new strains of ragi were found promising for the *kar ragi* tract and four new strains for the *hain ragi* tracts. More than 200

varieties of paddy are under observation on the Nagenhalli Farm. Paddy varieties suited to tracts of heavy rainfall are being tested on the Marthur Farm. A large number of different varieties of sugar-cane, varieties including some from Java, are under study.

A nursery for fruit plants was started on the Babbur Farm towards the end of the year.

Rinderpest continued to show a decline in its incidence. The total number of veterinary institutions in the State rose from 60 to 63 due to the opening of three new dispensaries at T. Narsipur, Malur and Gubbi.

Besides the manufacture of anti-rinderpest serum and rinderpest virus, new vaccine and sera are being manufactured in the Serum Institute and supplied outside the State also very largely. The revenue from products sold outside the State was Rs. 49,646, against Rs. 58,751 in 1932-33, the fall being due to a reduction in prices.

Education.

The total number of public institutions was 6,762, with a strength of 297,850 pupils, against 6,746 institutions with a strength of 297,099 pupils in 1932-33.

There were two Colleges, six English High Schools, one Vernacular High School, 34 Middle Schools, 536 Primary Schools, three Training Institutions and three Industrial Schools for Women. There were 540 schools for Adi-karnataka boys with a strength of 12,509 and three for Adi-karnataka girls with a strength of 81 pupils. There were also 42 schools for the Lambanies, Kunbis, Hill Tribes and Voddars with a strength of 724 pupils.

Government have ordered the inclusion of "Music" as an optional subject for the middle school examination with effect from the examination of 1936. The Scout Movement has been making very good progress. The total membership in April 1934 was 13,200 or nearly 2,500 more than in 1933. The Girl Guide movement has also made considerable progress.

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Industries and Commerce.

The Soap Factory increased its output. The prices of both toilet and washing soaps were reduced.

The Industrial and Testing Laboratory continued to manufacture and supply medicines to the Government Medical Stores. Further additions were made to the equipment of the Porcelain Factory. The Factory supplied various kinds of insulators and electric materials to the Electric Department and electric firms outside the State. The total out-put of the Factory was Rs. 39,485 and the total sales amounted to Rs. 40,805. The Government Weaving Factory has been training students for the Guilds of London Institute Examination held in Madras. The number of industrial installations erected by the Department of Industries and Commerce was 36, with a capital of Rs. 77,398, and of these the number of private installations was 24. Industrial takavi loans to the extent of Rs. 30,905 were sanctioned. There was an increase in the demand from local bodies for drilling bore-holes for the supply of drinking water, and 39 bore-wells were sunk against 19 in 1932-33. Experiments are being conducted in sinking bore-wells for irrigation purposes.

The strength of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, rose to 258 from 228. Besides training students for the Madras Government Technical Examinations, the Institute has been giving vocational training to students of the Government High Schools. Besides this Institute, there were nine other Government Industrial Schools and five Aided Industrial Schools. There were 10 Home Industries Classes aided by Government to give training to women in useful handicrafts.

Sugar Industry.

To provide funds for extending the Mysore Sugar Factory and increasing its crushing capacity to 1,400 tons per day, the Sugar Company raised a debenture loan of Rs. 20 lakhs carrying interest at 6 per cent per annum, of which 60 per cent was to be

subscribed by Government and the balance by the public. Necessary action has been taken to place orders for the required machinery. Up to the end of August 1934, 3,917 tons of sugar have been sold and a sum of Rs. 10,44,616 realised. For the crushing season of 1935-36, arrangements have been made to plant a total area of 7,416 acres on the raiyats' fields. Including the lands cultivated by the Company, it is anticipated that there will be 8,901 acres under sugar-cane during the coming year. The plant for manufacturing distillery products has arrived and is being erected. It is expected to start work from January next. In the meanwhile, the Sugar Factory has undertaken the manufacture of alcohol in the Government Distillery at Bangalore from 1st October 1934.

Post and Telegraphs.

No new post offices were opened. There were in the State 540 post offices, of which, four were head offices, 108 sub-offices and the remaining were branch offices. There were 88 telegraph offices in the State, of which 70 were at taluk headquarters and the rest in other towns and villages.

Joint Stock Companies.

Eleven companies limited by shares (five public and six private) were registered. One company went into voluntary liquidation, and four companies were ordered to be wound up by the courts. There were on the rolls 126 companies limited by shares, and 21 companies limited by guarantee. The total paid up capital of the companies limited by shares, at the end of 1933-34, was Rs. 1,64,14,940 against Rs. 1,48,35,806 in the preceding year. Including seven foreign companies registered during the year, there were in all 67 foreign companies. There were 238 literary, scientific and charitable societies at work in the State.

Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

There were 2,088 Societies at the end of June 1934 with a membership of 142,000 and a total working capital

of Rs. 2.21 crores, against 2,180 societies with a membership of 144,481 and a total working capital of Rs. 2.23 crores on 30th June 1933. The deposits held by the Societies increased from Rs. 110.71 lakhs to Rs. 1.1.45 lakhs, and the reserve fund from Rs. 26.4 to Rs. 27.04 lakhs. The total turn-over during the year was Rs. 6.7 crores and the profits earned amounted to Rs. 4.41 lakhs. The Apex Bank continued to do fairly well in spite of the unsatisfactory condition of the majority of the Societies indebted to it. With financial assistance rendered both by Government and Co-operative House Building Societies, many houses are being constructed in Nanjangud, Krishnarajanagar and Mandya towns. To help these Societies further, it is proposed to grant a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs, or a cash credit to that extent to the Apex Bank at a reasonably low rate of interest, so that the latter may issue loans to House Building Societies.

The Land Mortgage Bank had a membership of 222 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 45,013. So far the Bank has sanctioned loans aggregating Rs. 4,11,845 in 285 cases, of which loans were issued to individuals direct in 30 cases, and through Societies in 255 cases. At a time when Co-operative institutions are expected to come to the rescue of their members, especially the agricultural classes, they have found themselves lacking in resources, all their capital being locked up in loans which are not being repaid and the recovery of which is beset with difficulty. The lending operations of the Land Mortgage Bank were further extended to Mudgere, Chikballapur and Krishnarajanagar Taluks. Investigations are also being carried on for its extension to the taluks of Tip-tur, Turuvekere, Nanjangud and T. Narsipur.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works from all sources was Rs. 48,69,804. Progress on irrigation works was satisfactory. The Nidasala tank in the Tumkur District was completed and

water was allowed for irrigation. The Kamasamudra tank in the Kolar District was also practically completed. The excavation of the channel from the Kudlur anicut in the Hassan Division up to the end of the 15th mile was completed except for a few short lengths here and there, and water was let in for irrigation to a distance of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The Bhimanhalli "Ane" in the Nagamangala Taluk and the Chandanahalli "Ane" across the Shimsha, in the Kunigal Taluk, were started during the year.

The large irrigation works in progress are the Anjanapur reservoir, the Thumbadi tank, the Dalvoy tank and the Maralvadi tank. The improvement of minor tanks is receiving attention, the outlay incurred thereon being Rs. 1,65,559. The number of works in progress was 210, of which 48 were completed. A sum of Rs. 3,95,059 out of the Irrigation Cess Fund was spent on repairs and improvements to tanks and channels.

The Town Hall at Sagar and Tirupalliah's Choultry at Shimoga were completed and opened in February 1934. A building for the Headquarters of the Girl Guides at Bangalore is under construction.

Krishnarajasagar.

The total grant for the Krishnarajasagar Works was Rs. 12,38,300 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,10,447.

The completion of the Cauvery Branch up to the 14th mile has brought the Canal water down to Mandya Town. Water is being supplied to the Sugar Factory from this Canal. Out of 56,000 acres under the Irwin Canal, an extent of 9,300 acres forms Government waste-land, the remaining area of 46,700 acres being lands under private holding. *Mutchalikas* have been secured from the raiyats for an extent of 26,728 acres so far. The work on the improvement and extension of the existing channels under the Cauvery river, the Chikdevarayasagara, Virijnadi, Devaroy and Chamaraja Left Bank and the Ramasamudram channels and the Right Bank Low Level Chan-

nel from Krishnarajasagar was in progress. Estimates for improving and extending the Hulhalli Channel by $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles and the Ramaswami Channel by 4 miles were also sanctioned. Acquisition work up to 120 feet contour having been nearly completed and further acquisition between 120 and 124 feet contours not being immediately necessary, the post of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Krishnarajasagar Works, was abolished and the remaining works added on to the existing Revenue Sub-Divisions.

The Krishnarajasagar Working Committee dealt with several important subjects such as the expansion of the Sugar Factory, control of malaria in the Canal areas, encouragement of the cultivation of garden and perennial crops and the opening of new village roads.

All the works relating to the new Yedatore Town were completed and the Town was opened on 16th June 1934 by His Highness the Maharaja with whose gracious permission the town and taluk have been named "Krishnarajanagar." The Maternity Hospital and the Kannada Girls' School building were opened in April 1932. The new extension of Mandya Town is in progress.

Electrical Department.

The power generated amounted to 190,274,030 B. O. T. U., against 178,340,592 B.O.T.U. during 1932-33, and the gross revenue of the Department was Rs. 54,33,711, against Rs. 51,97,851. The increase is mainly due to the supply of power to new towns and villages, besides the additional revenue of about Rs. 1,50,000 realised from the Gold Mining Companies who have taken increased power to the extent of about 2,300 H.P.

The total number of power and lighting installations, exclusive of the Mining Companies on the Kolar Gold Field, increased from 21,512 to 24,423, and the number of street lights from 10,736 to 12,087. In addition, there are 11 traffic columns and 63 flood light projectors in Mysore City. The total number of lighting installations for

advertisement purposes in shops increased from 92 to 107. The number of pumping installations rose from 355 to 382.

The value of stores in stock at the end of June 1934 was Rs. 22,35,912, against Rs. 20,12,615 at the end of June 1933. The value of materials, both foreign and locally purchased, amounted to Rs. 18,29,339.

The gross revenue realised from automatic telephones amounted to Rs. 31,513 and the cost of maintenance to Rs. 17,601, resulting in a return of 5.64 per cent on the capital investment of Rs. 2,46,631. There is a growing demand for telephones and the question of further improving and extending the system is under consideration. -

Railways.

The Secretariat work relating to Railways was transferred to the Secretary, Public Works Department, and an Under-Secretary was appointed to assist him.

Geology.

Owing to the continued depression in the world mineral markets, little interest was shown by the public in the mining of minerals. In the Byrappur Chrome Mines, however, work was carried on very briskly during the latter part of the year, the total output of ore being about 5,845 tons. No mining work was done in the Talur Chrome Mine except collection of ore pebbles. Further deep mining of graphite was carried on at Ganacharpur in the Bowringpet Taluk for supply to the Mysore Iron Works. Quartz reefs and pegmatite (felspar) veins in the Karithimmanahalli Quarry, Bangalore Taluk, were reserved for the use of the Government Porcelain Factory. The market for manganese continued to be very dull this year also, and extraction of magnesite was carried on as in previous years on only one block at Dodkanya in the Mysore Taluk.

During the year, 36 mining leases, 12 prospecting licenses, 5 collecting licenses and 11 approval certificates were granted. The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses was 23,099 acres, and the total

rent with local and other cesses recovered in respect of this area was Rs. 14,392-6-6.

The total demand on account of mining revenue, etc., (excluding that from gold) was Rs. 1,18,674-11-9, including a sum of Rs. 95,300, realised from the sale of chromite ore and almost the entire amount was collected.

Mines and Explosives.

During the year 1933-34 there were 49 mining blocks against 47 in the previous year, the increase in the number being due to a larger number of blocks worked by Government agency. The number of gold mines was four, viz., The Mysore, Champion Reef, Oorgaum and Nandydroog Gold Mining Companies. The remaining ore reserves of the Balaghat Mine which were being worked on a profit-sharing basis by the Nandydroog Gold Mining Company were purchased by the latter in March 1934 for £6,000.

The approximate total out-put of fine gold was 325,376 ozs., of silver 25,917 ozs., against 334,939 ozs. of gold and 25,675 ozs. of silver in 1932-33. The approximate total net value of fine gold and silver produced during the year was Rs. 2,84,41,981 against Rs. 2,66,58,555 in 1932-33. Though there was a decrease in production of fine gold, there was an increase in revenue due to the continuance of the enhanced premium on gold. All the four mining companies paid dividends in 1933 varying from 5 per cent to 85 per cent on ordinary shares. The total royalty payable for the year was approximately Rs. 20,00,636 against Rs. 14,77,441-12-0 in the previous year, the increase being due not only to the increased price of gold but also to the new lease terms which have come into force from 1st January 1934.

The number of persons employed in the mining industry during 1933 was 12,340 against 19,623 in the previous year. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in the mines was 275 against 213 in 1932. The total amount of compensation paid amounted to Rs. 71,919-3-0.

The number of licenses granted under

the Mysore Explosive Rules was 612, against 731 issued during 1932. Thirty-five accidents due to explosives were reported involving the death of 13 persons and serious injuries to 49 others. The administration of the Mysore Petroleum Regulation and the Rules framed thereunder was retransferred from the Director of Industries and Commerce to the Chief Inspector of Mines and Explosives. One hundred and fifty-one licenses were issued under Petroleum Regulation. Rules for the possession and transport of carbide of calcium in the State were brought into force in January 1934.

Meteorology.

The heaviest rainfall during the year was 304.34 inches gauged at Hulikal, a new station opened in the Shimoga District, and the smallest was 18.24 inches at Burudugunte in the Kolar District. A new self-recording rain gauge was installed at the Bangalore Observatory.

Press and Stationery.

The expenditure on the Press (including the Branch Press at Mysore) was Rs. 1,88,301-0-6 against Rs. 1,67,460-8-0 in the year 1932-33. The total quantity of paper and other stationery articles purchased was Rs. 1,16,087-1-6, of which the value of articles manufactured in India was Rs. 76,808-8-9. The local and Indian manufacturers were encouraged as far as possible. Supplies of Stationery articles and forms were made in accordance with recent rules on approved standing lists instead of on annual indents and their distribution was spread over the whole year according to a calendar of monthly supplies.

Horticulture.

Terrace Gardens were laid out at Krishnarajasagar on the north bank of the river also. A revised scheme for research in fruit culture was sent to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for financial aid. The research station is proposed to be located near Bangalore in the neighbourhood of the Hessarghatta lake.

Muzrai.

The succession of Vedomurthy Krishna Sastry to the Peeta of Sri Yogananda Mutt at Krishnarajanagar, of Sri Mallikarjuna Sivacharyaswami to the Peeta of Sri Jangamavadi Mutt at Benares, and of Vedomurthy Channabasavaiya to the Peeta of Kodi Mutt near Harnahalli, Arsikere Taluk, was recognised by Government. The properties of Sri Kudli Sringeri Mutt in and outside the State were taken under Government management at the special request of the Swami.

The revised edition of Muzrai Manual and the Kalasa Temple Manual were published during the year. Rules under the Mysore Ancient Monuments Preservation Regulation have been framed and published.

Stores Purchase Committee.

The total value of stores purchased by the Stores Purchase Committee in 1933-34 was Rs. 34,08,797 against Rs. 29,20,421 during the previous year.

Central Recruitment Board.

During the year 1933-34, 1,557 vacancies were advertised. Reports of appointments made were received in the case of 1,321 vacancies. Of these, 284 were given to Brahmin applicants and the remaining to candidates of other communities. On the 30th June 1933, there were in the various Public Offices, 3,844 Brahmin and 2,160 Non-Brahmin officials working in the ministerial establishment of the superior service, showing a percentage of 64.02 and 35.98, respectively, and 7,741 Brahmin and 8,358 Non-Brahmin officials in the executive establishment of the superior service, showing a percentage of 48.08 and 51.92, respectively. The rules of recruitment have been recently revised with a view to remedying certain defects noticed in them.

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The Address over, Mr. C. K. Venkatramaiya, M.A., LL.B., Kannada Translator to Government, read the Kannada translation of the same.